

In the City of EDINBURGH and LEITH, BRESLAW'S NEW CAPITAL PERFORMANCES, Will be display'd as follows, viz. At the Bear's Head Tavern, LEITH, To-morrow, being Thursday the 4th instant; AND LIKEWISE, At ST. MARY'S CHAPEL, NIDDERY'S WYND, on Friday and Saturday next, the 5th and 6th instant. In each place to begin at seven o'clock in the evenings. PART I. The Company will be entertained with several SELECT PIECES OF MUSIC; the First Violin by a FOREIGN YOUNG LADY; and 'Whistle up the Notes' by SIEUR ARCANI. PART II. Mr BRESLAW will exhibit his New-invented Deceptions and Experiments on Mechanical Watches, Sympathetic Bell, and Pyramidal Glass, never attempted before in this metropolis. PART III. SIEUR ANDREA will surprise the Company with several Magical Candles; and the celebrated Miss FLORENCE, from Germany, who had the honour lately of performing before their Majesties and the Royal Family, will Play a Solo on the Violin, accompanied by SIEUR ARCANI, not to be equalled by any Lady in Europe. PART IV. Mr BRESLAW will display his new-invented Grand Apparatus, consisting of a Silver Cup, Gold Boxes, Six different Metals, Letters, Numbers, Dice, Small Chest, Pocket Pieces, Silver Machinery, &c. PART V. The New Venetian ROSENOIR, lately arrived from Naples, will imitate various Birds, to the amusement of the audience. The Chapel will be elegantly illuminated, and commodiously prepared. Admittance TWO SHILLINGS each Person. Tickets to be had at the principal Coffee-houses, Mr Innes's confectioner, and of Mr BRESLAW, at Mr Johnstone's, school-master, opposite the Concert-room, Nidderly's Wynd. And any Person inclining to view some Deceptions, may apply to Mr Breslaw.

New Prints, just published, AND SOLD BY J. SIBBALD, EDINBURGH. (HARLOT'S, a new subject, from the Sorrows of Werter, by Bartolozzi after Bunbury, a circle, extremely beautiful, price 7s. 6d. and 15s. coloured. Duet of Devonshire, Small head, engraved by Bartolozzi after a drawing by Nissen, 3s. 6d. Cleopatra persuading Melager to take Arms in Defence of his Country, by Bartolozzi after Kaufman, 12s. Pallas Junonia, companion to the last, 12s. L'Allegro and Il Penseroso, by Bartolozzi after Kaufman, 12s. the pair. Duet of the Centaur, and Preservation of Captain Ingfield and his Crew, in two parts, by Dodd, 12s. the pair. Portrait of Sir Roger Curtis, by Caldwell after W. Hamilton, 7s. 6d. Likewise arrived, a Select Assortment of OLD PRINTS AND DRAWINGS, among which are the whole works of Lairelle and Le Page, with many capital prints by Rembrandt, Rubens, Vanduyke, Wille, &c. Of J. Sibbald may be had, Fine impressions of all the celebrated Modern Prints, at the London prices: Robin Grey, 7s. 6d. Affliction, 3s. 6d. King and Queen, 12s. the pair, Girl and Pig, 7s. 6d. Village Doctor, 7s. 6d. Orpheus and Eurydice, 12s. 6d. King Charles by Strangely, 11s. 6d. Battles of La Hogue and Boyne, 3s. the pair, the Good Mother by Miss Crew, 7s. 6d. Birth and Tomb of Shakespeare, 11s. the pair, Caricatures by Bunbury, &c. &c.

This day is published, BY JOHN BELL, Parliament-Square, A CATALOGUE OF Above Fifteen Thousand Volumes of Books, lately purchased, containing a large assortment of the best Authors in most Branches of Learning. The Books in general are in fine condition, many of them the best editions, and remarkably well bound. They are priced very cheap, and can be sold for ready money only. Catalogues may be had at the place of sale, or from the Book-sellers of the chief towns in Scotland.

MRS SPALDING, Widow of the deceased CHARLES SPALDING, begs leave to acquaint the Public, that she continues to carry on business as formerly, in the Mint and Royal Exchange; where may be had, New-year Cakes of all kinds; such as Seed and Plum-cake; Biscuits of all kinds; Diet-loaves, Ginger Cakes, Buns of all sizes, &c. &c.

WHEREAS there is the greatest reason to believe, that THOMAS MORTON, stocking-maker in Glasgow, is concerned, art or part, in the late Forgery upon the Twenty Shillings Notes of the Aberdeen Banking Company, he having been detected, along with David Steven, also stocking-maker in Glasgow, in uttering these forged Notes; but though Steven was secured, Morton somehow made his escape, and has not since been heard of. The Aberdeen Banking Company hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS to any person or persons who shall inform where the said Thomas Morton is lurking, that he may be incarcerated in any of his Majesty's prisons; to be paid by the Company's cashier, upon conviction of the said Thomas Morton, who is by birth an Irishman, and has the Irish accent, though not to any great degree, having been much in Scotland. He is about 24 years of age, of a fair red complexion, a little freckled, and a very comely well looking young man, about 6 feet high. He has a blue mark, about the size of a wafer, on the inside of his left arm, immediately above the wrist, which is concealed by his shirt; this he was born with. He gave out that he had been a lieutenant in one of the Volunteer Corps in Ireland, and that he was born about 12 miles from Londonderry. When he left his master's house in Glasgow, he had on a blue double coat, which had been originally a great coat, a clouded brown vest with two rows of white metal buttons on it, and striped velvet breeches, and a round hat. He has long hair, tied behind.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT. Sheriff-Clerk's Office, Edinburgh, Dec. 3, 1783. THAT in the night betwixt the 28th and 29th days of November last, some person or persons BROKE into a Byre near to the house of Miss Clerk at Powderhall, and stole from thence some clothes that had been recently washed, with three chickens: That, previous to committing the above theft, attempts were made on different occasions, under night, to break into Miss Clerk's house. That, in order to obtain a discovery in the premises, a reward of TEN GUINEAS is hereby offered to any person who will, within two months from this date, inform the Procurator-Fiscal of this county of the person or persons who committed the above theft, and attempts to break into Miss Clerk's house; to be paid on conviction of the offender or offenders, and the informer's name, if required, shall be concealed. WILLIAM SCOT, P.F.

EDINBURGH LYING-IN HOSPITAL. DOCTOR ATKIN thus respectfully informs the Public, that women, properly recommended, near the time of their lying-in, will be admitted as patients, into the Edinburgh Lying-in Hospital, near the College. Their diet and lodging shall be good, and every requisite attention bestowed which humanity suggests, particularly during the time of their delivery. When dismissed, each shall receive Five Shillings, and have the expense of baptizing the child defrayed, provided her stay shall not have exceeded two weeks. Of the great number delivered last season in this hospital, all went away in good recovery. Women living in this city, who may not find it convenient to be delivered in the Hospital, will receive proper assistance in their own houses, on the terms above mentioned. EDINBURGH LYING-IN HOSPITAL, Nov. 26, 1783.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury. SIR, Edin. Dec. 2, 1783. IT is with the utmost reluctance that I enter into a newspaper correspondence with the Collector and Comptroller of Borrowfounness, whom I respect as very worthy gentlemen in private life. This is in answer to a letter in your paper of Monday last, on subjects, part of which seemed not to me worthy of public notice. I certainly did, that my sons had paid, as they did, from 35 l. to 40 l. in the course of two years, for discharges on a small boat or sloop from Borrowfounness to Leith, upon a trifling value of small coals; and if it can be of any use to their gentlemen, I own, that I now find, these coals did not come all in one boat, or sloop; and I should have said, "mostly by her," though that makes not the least difference in the abate. Had I thought such a thing would come to newspapers, I would have no doubt been more correct; and might added, that they had paid very high rates, at least double of what they ought to have been, on many other vessels with coals to England, Holland, up and down this river, and some to Glasgow, in the course of this year.

I had not time to examine minutely into the year preceding 22d November 1782, in which the quantity of coals was nearly the same to Leith, though they were not so constantly carried by the same sloop, the Isabel, David Drysdale master; but I find, that from the 22d November 1782 to 22d November 1783, there were thirty-six trips by her, and two by another sloop of the same burden, and belonging to the same owner; and that the charge paid for discharges thereon amounted exactly to 20 l. 7 s. being all at 10 s. 6 d. each trip, excepting the four last, which were raised to 12 s. 6 d. occasioned in part by an additional stamp-duty. This is besides a falling almost every voyage to the sloop-master, in aid of his expenses to Borrowfounness, and with bondsmen. The dispatch of these coals on similar English rivers, and even on the Upper Clyde, would not have cost dispende, and the whole therefore illegal. It is obvious, that no trade can bear such an expense. The firm exacted, though under what others pay, would itself be good profit on the common run of coals; and the whole quantity would have been shipped in two colliers at Newcastle to London, for about 18 s. including stamp-paper, which is higher in England than here.

I find that, in the former year, five trips cost 16 s. each, one 14 s. and the rest 11 s. 6 d. down to the 11th September 1782. At this time, upon an order of the Honourable Board, forbidding the Officers to withhold discharges on account of the quantum of fees being refused, we objected to the paying of such high rates; and the officers or their clerks said, that the matter might clear for Queensferry, which would have been the expense of a full charge, and beyond of the journey to 60 what others pay, excepting for the four last trips, in which the officers have thought proper to raise the fees something again.

The boat in question, said to be from 30 to 40 tons burden, though that is no wise material, cannot carry 25 tons in cask; and when very deep loaded with corn, scarcely 27 tons. She delivers at Leith 27 deals of coals; but could not carry near that quantity to go out of the frith, or even below Inchkeith, as they load very deep to Leith, being able to run water there the same time from Bruchhaven. The officers actually conceal the expense of stamp-paper in their state of the discharges; though it is perfectly obvious to any person who will be at pains to consider the affair, that when illegal discharges, as in the present case, are exacted, it is perfectly the same thing to the payer into whose pocket all the money given for them goes.

For what regards the affair of St David's, and the tonnage of sloops, others are better judges than I. Though it may be observed, that the conduct of our custom-houses since 1773 has well nigh extirpated all the most useful small craft in trade, which a poor single mariner and his son could manage and make head of on our river, that as much being now generally, and sometimes more, exacted for discharges, as the poor men can make of freight, besides an incredible delay. There is a letter before the meeting, that in September last 16 s. of fees was exacted on two last of herrings from Glasgow to Borrowfounness, the freight of which was but 9 s.; and this without any regard to all fees on fish being prohibited by law, which seems to go for nothing now in Scotland, when in competition with fees.

The great complaint and hardship at Borrowfounness, which is the chief port for shipping lime, coals, and goods for the Canal, is the making no distinction betwixt loadings of great value and small parcels; inasmuch that the same fees, or nearly so, are frequently taken on 40 l. or 50 l. value of coals or culm crossing the river, as upon 400 l. value of goods to any distance on the outer sea; which must be allowed to be highly absurd and improper. The act 8th Anne cap. 13. sect. 25. is the only law by which fees at present are levied in Great Britain by officers; but it restricts them positively to what they had a legal title to at the time it passed; and every addition to fees since that period is illegal. The act gave the officers no liberty to raise them at pleasure, as has been done in Scotland, to three, four, eight, or ten times the legal rates.

The Table settled between the Commissioners of the Customs and the Convention of Burghs in 1713, was made in near conformity with this law. It indeed authorized discharges, by permits and regular clearances on goods subject to duties within the Scotch friths; but the Commissioners, conscious that this was illegal in rivers, prohibited all fees to be taken on them; which, if continued, would soon have put an end to all discharges.

The Board, indeed, some years thereafter, laid on moderate fees on goods, especially coals; but which have, in general, been raised five or ten fold since. By an order of 27th April 1730, in particular, the Board directed that coals shipped to be discharged within the Forth and Tay should pay only 1 s. 6 d. including stamp-paper, or, in other words, 10d. at the shipping port, and 6d. at the port of discharge, in full of all fees; and that mariners should make but one journey for a clearance. It appears, by the Table delivered in and signed by the officers of Borrowfounness, to the Board in 1742, that these regulations then subsisted at that office; and if the discharges themselves for what regards the Forth had not been illegal, the regulations were very proper and judicious.

Now, what the present officers should inform the public, and the meeting of noblemen and gentlemen of, is,—by what authority that fee of 10d. is raised to 5s. 6s. 8s. or more, and a double journey imposed on mariners, frequently of thirty or forty miles, with much waste of time?—Why a permit, which in that table of 1742 was, within the Frith and Tay, should now be 1s. 2d. 1/2?—Why 2s. if not more, is taken for permits even on lime, when the law declares that 6d. shall only be taken for a transfer or permit on any goods from port to port in Great Britain, and nothing thereon to the water or shipping officer; 6d. also is only taken at Leith within the Frith?—Why coast-sufferances, which by law are declared to be free, and by the above Table in 1742 were only 4d. and 1/2d. at Leith, should now be 10 s. 6d. and most other

articles in foreign and home trade greatly advanced?—Why a coal-cocket within the Forth, which, by that Table, was only 4d. should now be, when above 40 l. value, of coals or culm 5s. 1/2?—Why goods, down to 20s. or 25s. value, especially coals, should be subjected to fees, and that by bond and cocket, when the law declares, that no fees are to be taken on any goods under 50 l. value, and but half fees when under 20 l.?—Why fees are regularly exacted on salt and on fish, though both are prohibited by a variety of statutes?—Why wool should be most unconformably loaded at all the ferries in the district, contrary to the practice on every other similar river, it is believed, in Great Britain; and, particularly, that it should be loaded at Queensferry, if the Convention of Burghs are not misinformed, to the enormous amount of 6s. 2d. 1/2, or 30d. for a single 100 tons?—And lastly, why dispatches, and that by bond and cocket, are exacted on all, even trifles, of goods from Borrowfounness crossing the river, or up to the Canal, Kincairdine, Alloa, or Stirling, when the law allows of no dispatches upon goods but what are carried forth to the open sea?—and no man surely in his senses will say that the Forth is open sea above Borrowfounness. These are the articles to satisfy the meeting and the public about, and not as to former Collectors emoluments, the tonnage of small sloops, or the number of their trips in a year, and amount of fees on them, which do not concern the public.

I have always heard, that civil usage, with the best attendance and dispatch, which is the essence of business within doors, was shown at Borrowfounness. I know, and have often said, that some particular rates of fees are lower there than at some other parts in the Frith, Leith always excepted. My sons paid last week at a port, without any journey, in the lower frith, 15 s. for a substance, bond, and cocket, and 1 s. to the waiter, on 75 quarters of oats, coalwile, which was shamefully high; but officers of late seem to have full scope to take what they please. I believe it is also true, that the particular rates of fees may not have been raised at Borrowfounness within twenty or thirty years past, as the officers say; but certainly bonds and cockets are taken on much smaller quantities of coals and other goods there than formerly; as we have it under their own hand, that vessels even of sixty tons burden were formerly allowed to carry coals, by passing permits, for places within the same district or frith, until an order of the Board, a few years ago, directed, "That all coals, (or, as the officers interpret it, even the smallest quantities, and to the smallest distance,) should be "bonded." They have also unwarily acknowledged, in print, to have taken bonds and cockets for thirty-four trips in one year 1780, upon a boat carrying but 35 s. value of coals or culm; and which illegal practice is supposed still to continue.

As to the plea, that the present officers found the illegal fees and practice established before their time, and are therefore justified by usage; the law of England, which governs this case, allows of no usage, of whatever standing, contrary to acts of parliament; and it is nothing to the public when or by whom illegal rates were begun; if they only now subsist. It was well observed by a spirited worthy nobleman, on this very business, that if the argument of usage was good, Rob Roy and his brethren's letters plea for black mail would have been unanswerable, as their practice had been of far longer standing.

As I never wish to appear again in the newspapers upon this business, I take this opportunity of mentioning, that though the fee on landing coals at Leith has been improperly raised from 6d. to 1 s. 6 d. which they cannot bear, and there are other articles in their Table of Fees which ought to be lowered; yet there are also several others which may well afford and ought to be advanced; and during my long and extensive course of trade, I always found the fees at Leith the most moderate, and in general not above a half, often a third, of what I paid at other ports, and especially in the north country, upon the export of

ell rank, in the Customs, and no one can be more fully satisfied of the propriety and necessity, even for the benefit of revenue, that every officer should have a full and decent income for his subsistence, and that those who suffer by a new regulation of fees should have it made fully up by an addition of salaries, or otherwise; but my native country, and the city of Edinburgh and Leith in particular, have the justest title to any aid that my long experience in trade and observation can give them in this important affair, and which certainly will not be withheld, whatever abuse may be thrown out in the papers or otherwise, which will be despised. I have had the good fortune to serve this country on some former similar occasions, and shall be happy if I can contribute to the relief of any single or most distant part of Scotland, but, in particular, to the restoration of the legal freedom of this noble river Forth: for I am fully satisfied that there neither now is, or ever was, an influence on the face of the globe, where the navigation of a river, and the agriculture on its banks, was so wantonly and illegally shackled and oppressed, as that of the Forth, and especially the upper part of it, and the communication with the Canal, now is, and has been for about ten years past. We are justly made the scoff of English traders who come here, and know the perfect freedom of navigation on their friths and rivers. To me also this appears to be without any benefit to revenue, or at least to equal the great trouble and addition of expense it occasions in the management. I beg pardon for the length of this letter, which I could not make shorter; and am, Mr Printer, Your most humble servant, J. GEO. CHALMERS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Yesterday, at Guildhall, No. 9440 was drawn a blank; but, as the first-drawn ticket, is entitled to 500 l.

No. 43,690, 15,535, prizes of 1000 l.

No. 23,215, a prize of 500 l.

No. 8645, 43,738, 15,061, 181, 45,614, 8507, prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 47,764, 9176, 24,361, 41,349, 10,936.

This day, at Guildhall, No. 4408, was drawn a prize of 20 l.; and, as the first-drawn ticket, is entitled to 500 l. exclusive of the 20 l.

No. 29,050, a prize of 500 l.

No. 16,686, 195, 27,629, 25,673, prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 24,137, 17,719, 11,740, 28,230, 21,378, 26,488.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, Nov. 29.

Per Quarter.	Boiling ditto.
Wheat, 30 s. 4 1/2 s.	Tick Beans, 26 s. 2 1/2 s.
Fine ditto, ditto.	Small ditto, 31 s.
Rye, 20 s. 2 1/2 s.	Tares, 20 s. 2 1/2 s.
Oats, 13 s. 2 1/2 s.	Rape Seed, —
Barley, 18 s. 2 1/2 s.	Per Sack.
Malt, 36 s. 2 1/2 s.	Fine Flour, 38 s.
Grey Pease, 26 s. 2 1/2 s.	Second Sort, 37 s.
White ditto, ditto.	

EXCHANGES, LONDON WITH HOLLAND.

Amsterdam, 35 1 1/2 U.	Agio of the Bank } 5 per cent.
Ditto Sight, 34 8.	from Holland, }
Rotterdam, 35 2 1/2 U.	

WIND A.T.D.E.A.L. Nov. 28, S.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Nov. 29.

Bank Stock, —	India Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 77 7/8 a 1/2.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. con. 58 1/2 a 5/8.	India Bonds, 40 a 45 disc.
3 per cent. red. 57 a 1/2.	Exchange Bills, 9 disc.
1 per cent. 17 1/2.	Navy Bills, —
Long Ann. 17 9 1/2ths a 1/2.	3 per cent. Scrip. —
Short Ann. 17 8 1/2 13 1/2ths.	4 per cent. Scrip. 76 1/2 a 1/2.
South Sea Stock, —	Eight Long Ann. —
1 per cent. Old Ann. —	Omnia, —
Ditto New Ann. —	Lottery Tickets 13 l. morn.
Ditto 1781, —	

In our last, we were enabled, by the means of our correspondent at London, to lay before our readers the great outlines of Mr Secretary Fox's speech on Thursday last, on the second reading of that gentleman's bill regarding the East India Company. As it has been thought, and certainly is, a matter of very important as well as national concern, we now resume the subject in the following detail of that business.

Mr Fox having moved for certain papers relative to the dealings and correspondence between the East India Company and the Treasury, protested his readiness (in allusion to what had fallen from Sir James Lowther) at all times to enter on his defence. Every servant of the Crown is responsible, said Mr Fox, to Parliament, and to the nation, for his conduct, and should always be prepared to defend his conduct.—In answer to Lord Mahon, who had complained that he had not moved for the papers, for which he had now moved, sooner, and that he had not given warning of his design to reason from them, he observed, that they were very short, and might be read over in a very short time by any gentleman. But he confessed that, while an honourable and learned Gentleman, who sat opposite to him now, and who was likely to do so on all occasions, (Mr Dundas, the late Lord Advocate for Scotland, who sat on the lower bench, on the opposition side of the House, close by Mr Pitt, at the end of the table) and other honourable Gentlemen in that House, could be appealed to as evidence of the alarming state of the affairs of the Company, he had not imagined that any long or elaborate proof, that they were not in a prosperous condition, would be necessary. He now proceeded to state his objections to *twelve millions sterling*, which, by inserting some things, and passing over others, the accountants of the Company had placed on the favourable side, as a proof of their flourishing situation. It would be a very tedious task, indeed, even if it were in our power, to go over all the calculations by which Mr Fox endeavoured to prove his position. We shall, however, without pretending to perfect accuracy in the sums specified, but, at the same time, without deviating greatly from the gross sums, give a few examples of the management which the clerks or accountants of the Company employed in the fabrication of those accounts which were laid for a particular purpose before Parliament.—They stated that they had four millions in goods in warehouses. But they omitted to state the freightage and customs. These, Mr Fox shewed, would amount to one million and one half, so that two millions and an half only remained. The same parcels of goods, to the amount of one hundred thousand pounds and upwards, which they take credit for, as being in their warehouses at Bombay at one period, at a subsequent period they bring into their accounts a second time, as being imported into England, and thus make them do double duty. The Company's annuities are rated at their nominal, not their real value, which is far under their nominal. Great sums are represented as invested in military and naval stores; but these stores ought not to be considered as equivalents to money, in calculating the property of the Company, because they are spent in the protection of the Company; they are a kind of aid and support of the real wealth of the Company. Neither ought we, said Mr Fox, to take into the account the cargoes that are shipped from one port of India to another. The Company's warehouses and tenements in and about London had been estimated at two hundred and fifty thousand pounds; an estimation, in his opinion, *grossly exaggerated*. But whether it were or no, that of their winding up their bottom, and leaving off trade. There was, indeed, as the Company had stated, a sum of 130,000 l. that they would lose (this he specified particularly) in that case; but he would not state any of these sums in the present estimation, which contemplated, not what the situation of the Company would be, if it were to break up its trade, but what was the value of all its possessions, compared with its expenses and debts at present. The Company said, in the statement of their affairs, that they did not know precisely what was the amount of the arrears due to the army in Bengal; but they confessed it could not be less than 500,000 l. yet, in stating their debts, they took no notice of that 500,000 l. because they were not very sure, or rather, because they suspected that it was under the mark. The Company's debt at Madras had not been settled for a year backward. An honourable Gentleman whom he had in his eye, late Chancellor of the Exchequer, knew the state of that debt, and that it was much increased since the time when it was last stated; yet no account was made of the additional sum that had been added to it. But the great articles to which Mr Fox objected were, the debts that the Company said were due to them from Asoph ul Dowla, Nabob of Oude, from the Nabob of Arcot, and the Rajah of Tanjore. From Asoph ul Dowla they claimed 800,000 l.—from the Nabob of Arcot 900,000 l.—and from the Rajah of Tanjore 750,000 l. But how were such vast sums to be raised from those Princes: By rapine, war, and horrible cruelties. He related an affecting story, from the report of the Committees, of the manner in which the Company had, on a former occasion, extorted money from Asoph ul Dowla. The Resident at his Court had made demand after demand for money; the Nabob had retrenched his expences, till at last he was left without a body guard, and even without a servant. Still, however, the demands continued, even after the Nabob, in the most submissive tone, had begged the Governor-General and Council to compare his receipts with his expences. These demands, accompanied with threats, made him think of gratifying the rapacity of his plunderers, by robbing the ladies of the palace, his own kindred that were committed to his protection, and that in the stile of that country were called the Begums; that was a method of extortion that had become common in the east. The Company desired their dependent Princes to give them money. We have no money to give, said they, but if you will send us an army, we will, perhaps, find some. Here Mr Fox begged the indulgence of the House, while he desired one of the clerks, Mr Hatfield, to read, from the records of the Company, a letter from Captain Bonjour, a Swiss officer, who was dispatched by the Government of Madras into the Marawaw country, on an expedition to raise money from the Rajah.—He describes the desolation that marked the course of his marches. The ploughmen fled from the fields; the villages were abandoned; the natives driven to despair, and assuming a courage which only despair could inspire, seized the proper passes, and lurking places, and from strong or concealed ground annoyed the English. The only resource the English had was to strike a terror into the country by making reprisals. They accordingly slaughtered the men of the villages, and towns through which they passed, and took the women and children prisoners.—Captain Bonjour, in the conclusion of his letter to

the Governor of Madras, deprecates all such war, and wishes that the arms of the Company might be employed in more worthy enterprises. Is it in this manner, said Mr Fox, with great emotion, is it in this manner you will aid the Nabobs of Oude and Arcot, and the Rajah of Tanjore, to raise money for the payment of what they owe the Company? No, if those debts, or pretended debts, or whatever kind of claims they may be, if they must be discharged, let them be discharged out of our own sinking funds, and, God knows, it can ill spare such sums; but let them be paid out of the sinking fund, rather than by the blood and lives of multitudes of innocent men, women, and children. The Company take notice, in the settlement of the credit and debts, that there is a sum of nine hundred thousand pounds owing to them by their renters. He asked, whether their renters had not been in arrears to them for many years; and whether those arrears, instead of being paid off, had not been, for several years past, encroaching? And if so, what prospect had they that they would ever be able to clear them? If encroaching arrears afforded any proof of prosperity, the Company might be truly said to be in a prosperous situation; and their situation would be still more prosperous, in as much as the arrears due by the renters would, in all probability, continue to increase; for the rapacity of the Company had exposed the possessions to sale; new bidders had promised more than they could pay, and the nominal, not the real value of the zemindaries, was increased. But what signifies it that these debts, which would never be paid, should amount, instead of nine to eighteen hundred thousand pounds, or millions, and ten millions of pounds. These were not debts to be seriously stated as forming a part of the Company's wealth. The Company themselves acknowledged these enormous debts from the Princes and Zemindars to be precarious, and more precarious since the war than ever; yet still they sustained them as good, when they chose to throw dust to blind the eyes of Parliament.—In going over the different articles in the statement of the Company's accounts, Mr Fox allowed many of them to be stated fairly; among these was an article of 1000 l. in silver. Against this solid article there could be no objection; and he desired Gentlemen to advert, that amidst the many thousands, and hundreds of thousands, and millions, that, in stating the Company's accounts, rung in their ears, there was only 1000 l. in solid silver. This, he said, called to his mind an account of Sir John Falstaff's, in *Shakespeare*. That indolgent Knight had a very very long account of sack, venison, and a great many other items; and last of all came *itum*, to bread one halfpenny—bread, the staff of life, the most essential article of all, cost only one halfpenny. The thousand pounds in silver, in the Company's stock, bore the same proportion to the millions of their other kinds of property that Sir John Falstaff's halfpenny for bread did in his long account. Mr Fox, among the *omissions* of the statement, which he specified particularly, mentioned these two which were the principal; five lacks of rupees, owing in name of tribute to the Nizam of Deccan, and three millions and four hundred thousand pounds due by the Company to the Proprietors. This very considerable article the accountants had wholly passed over, although, in so many instances, they had reasoned, on the supposition of their breaking up their trade, and finally settling their affairs, like some wealthy citizen going to retire to the suburbs, and live upon his estate.—Upon the whole, Mr Fox concluded, that the Company stated in their account nine millions sterling, that *twelve* and upwards they were really owed, of which they had not taken any notice. And now, said he, I know very well, that there is one general answer which will be made by some gentlemen; but I hope not by all on that side of the House.—It would be said, that all the embarrassments of the Company originated in the war, and would cease with the war. But now, that peace was established, new resources would be opened, and great savings would be made. Mr Fox, after protesting that it was no satisfaction to him, merely for the sake of triumphing over his adversaries in debate, to survey the alarming, and still dangerous situation of our affairs in India. While an Honourable Gentleman (Commodore Johnstone) with infinite zeal, vivacity and eloquence, was in another place, expatiating on the success and glory of our arms, a whisper went round which somewhat abated the ardour of his audience. The victories of Tipoo Saib, the fallen reputation of the English, and in general, the European arms; the satisfaction expressed on the capture of the Ranger at the Court of Poonah: These were circumstances which did not allow him to indulge any sanguine hopes of a peace in India. It appears from a letter of Sir Eyre Coote's, that the interruption into the Bednore country, was the effect of a plan to indemnify the losses of the war, at the expence of Hyder Ally. But the seeds of a new war, were sown yet deeper in a compact that had been entered into at Poonah, by the Pethwa, Madajet Scindia, and the English East India Company. These parties (as appeared from a letter, written by Mr David Anderson, Resident at Poonah, which was read) had agreed, in case Hyder Ally should not do as they should think proper, and observe certain terms prescribed to him, to make a partition of his country among them. It is an easy matter, Mr Fox observed, for power united, as it commonly is, with ambition, to find pretexts for commencing hostilities. But this confederation, by agreeing, that if Hyder should not do so and so, they would fall upon his country, plainly announced an intention of commencing hostilities, which, begun in India, might have revived the flames of war in Europe. Since, if we had made an attack on Hyder, there would have been a breach of the compact between the French and us, and they would have supported their ally.—There certainly was, therefore, a very pressing necessity to hasten the bill as much as possible; and to dispatch, without loss of time, orders to India. With regard to the objection that was made to the bill, that it was a violation of the Company's Charter, he observed that all the different regulations that had been made by Parliament, relative to the Company's affairs, in the course of the last ten years, might, with equal truth, be considered as violations of their Charter. Necessity was urgent. This all men and things must obey. And though it had been said, that necessity was the plea of tyrants, it was also the plea of free men. The revolution which he so much approved and admired, that great era of liberty was no act of form and of law, but of necessity. And as to the argument, that the bill would increase the influence of the Crown, he said, that except in the act of chusing the Commissioners, he did not see how it would be greatly increased. The Commissioners would be rendered by their appointments independent of the Crown. It was indeed, difficult, he allowed, to make any new regulations with regard to India, without seeming to increase the influence of the Crown. The Crown in reality had always been in possession of the pa-

tronage of India,—they had influenced the Proprietors, and ruled in that manner.—It was better, however, that they should be no veil between Ministers and the public, and that they should be responsible for their actions, the Commissioners would be responsible for theirs; and thus, it was wrong to the institution of Commissioners a dark cabal, for that the difference between liberty and slavery was, that in a free country the rulers acted according to laws, and were responsible for their conduct. In arbitrary governments, the will of the Prince was the law, and he rendered not an account of his actions: Where could any body of men think their privileges safe, if not in the hands, and under the controul of Parliament; the virtuous vigilance and jealousy of that House, he hoped and trusted, would at all times keep Ministers to their duty; for Ministers, he confessed, ought to be watched with great care.—He spoke now concerning the propriety of keeping the Commissioners at home, instead of sending them to India.—Even the most virtuous men, he said, often changed their nature when removed to great a distance from controul, and subjected to such temptations as surrounded an European in power on the shores of Asia. Diseases and accident might concur with moral causes, or supply their place if these should not operate, to effect change on the most excellent natures. He read a letter from Governor Hastings, dated 1772, in which that Gentleman shews, that the abuses so much complained of in India, were owing not so much to views of the Company's servants, as to want of vigour in the principle of the system of its government. He hoped that the city of London would not consider itself as involved at all with those of the Company on the present occasion. He shewed the great difference between the situations,—the one, the lords of an immense kingdom; the other, confined to the management of the little affairs of a distant India, and conjured whosoever should set his face against his bill, to substitute some other bill, professing the same principle in its place.—He hoped the bill would not be rejected; but if it should, he would find a consolation in the remembrance of having made an attempt, to extend freedom and happiness to a number of people, nearly equal to all the inhabitants of Europe. But if the bill should succeed, he would consider it the pride of his life; and if he should be remembered in death, he wished that his name might be associated with that which had for its object the happiness of the Gentlemen, the real interests and true glory of Great Britain.

Mr Pitt expressed the strength of his feelings on this upon a discussion big with importance to the nation at large, as well as the India Company, and the embarrassment into which the Right Hon. Secretary had thrown the whole, by examining the accounts with so much sophistry and declamation. He entered slightly into the different parts of the statement that had been objected to, and endeavoured to prove that they were just and right. He concluded by entreating the House to let the second reading of the Bill till each member could inform himself more particularly respecting the accounts, that he might be competent to judge of the expediency, and then begged leave to move, that it be put off till to-morrow, and would then enter upon the principle of the bill in its full extent.

Lord North went over the several articles in the account objected to by Mr Fox, and pointed out how unnecessary it was towards the full comprehension of each thus to defer the second reading. He next explained the constitution of the East India Company, and shewed its absurdity as a political system, he clearly proved, as he said, the necessity of some system, which must be adopted for the government of the Company, he entered upon the House to examine the one now offered by his Right Hon. Colleague, which, for his part, he approved of highly. The charter of the Company had already been infringed by repeated acts of parliament since the year 1773, and there were degrees of expediency which always justified such infringements.

The Marquis of Graham opposed the second reading of the bill, and endeavoured to prove, that the principle of it militated against the freedom of the English constitution by its fluence, and broke the faith of Parliament.

Mr Dundas. The Right Hon. Secretary has two ways of viewing the same object,—that is according as he sits in the chair of that side of the House, and he has two glasses which he occasionally carries along with him—a magnifying and a minifying glass. Had he to examine his own bill for this side of the House, it would be fraught with much danger to the constitution, and to public credit, and derogating from the authority of Parliament; but viewed from where he now sits,—where sun ever shines,—it is a bill of the highest expediency,—will carry riches and affluence along with it.

The Right Hon. Gentleman has insinuated in a former debate the consequence of eastern gold in influencing our proceedings in this House; as he seems to speak feelings on this subject, I will not contradict him. And, indeed, and his *cara spes*, whom he has always by him, knew how the guineas and rupees will flow in consequence of the bill.

Governor Johnstone spoke against the bill, and made allusion to General Smith's having received favours in India. He brought on a spirited reply from the General, in which he acknowledged to have received presents, but before any order been given to the contrary from England, and what he received was by the consent and knowledge of the Company.

Mr Erskine, in a very elegant speech, entered into the expediency of such a bill, at great length; he then discussed its merits with regard to right and policy.

Mr Dampier said he could not help differing in some respects from any gentleman who had already spoken, with regard to the situation of the Company; he acknowledged it was so, but he did not see that the present bill was calculated to remedy it: was he to give his opinion in a few words, it would be to withdraw all connection from India, to leave them to their selves, or appoint any one king who you think is best able to govern them well. This is my opinion, which I deliver with freedom, but as I see the tendency of the House, I think my duty to retire without voting on one side or other. The first rule is, to act with steadiness to my principles, and I will not barter or dispose of, not even a tidewater's place, for the treasure of Delhi.

Sir Henry Fletcher said, now that he had resigned the office of Chairman to the Court of Directors, he would speak more freely. He expatiated largely on the disaffection of the affairs of the Company, and deemed it highly necessary that the present bill should pass into a law, and in that case the Government, he thought, were bound to advance a sufficient sum for present exigencies.

Proprietors, every that public, and the Commission was wrong to or that the free country the possible for the of the Prince's actions: When safe, if not in the virtuous and trusted, Ministers, hecom He spoke ne missioners at home the most vinu en removed to such power on the flow with moral coo perate, to effe read a letter of in India, w's servants, at of its govern not consider in company between the kingdom; the affairs of a half long, the ation of the m set his face gling the same and not be reje in the remem from and happi inhabitants of would consider e remembered associated with the Gentoo, Britain. feelings on some nation at hys draftment into whole, by exa clamoration. Hat the statement prove that they the House to d mber could in accounts, that iency, and the to-morrow, a bill in its ful les in the scoe w unnecessary to defer the le on of the Easl itical system, he some system, w Company, he offered by his R approved of hie ben infringed by 73, and there ified such infir econd reading of principle of it m onstitution by its ary has two ways as he sits in the glasses which he ying and a mat for this side of ger to the couling from the faw low fits, — when expedieny— t. ated in a forme influencing crim speak feelingly And, indee, by hip, kne consequence of and made allus in India. al, in which he before any orde and what he m the Company. cered into the en discussed its ering in some spoken, with reg ledged it was calculated to m rks, it would be ave them to the ink is, best able which I deliver House, I think side or other. eiples, and I w r's place, fir d resigned the would speak w the disaffroa it highly need and in that ca nce a sufficient

Mr Smith, a Director of the Company, endeavoured to speak, and pledged himself to disprove the assertions of the Honourable Secretary. The House, however, were now so loud in their calls for the motion, that he was obliged to sit down, when the motion was accordingly put for the commitment of the bill.

On a division of the House there appeared,

For the commitment	229
Against it	120

Majority in favour of Ministry, — 109

Mr Pitt when in the lobby, on the division, addressed the members around him, and informed them, that as he had reason to think the present bill would be referred to a Committee on Monday next, he would then move that the Speaker do not leave the chair till the principle of the bill be discussed.

The House rose about four in the morning.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Nov. 28.

The Earl of Sandwich East-Indiaman, bound for Madras and China, was all well, to the eastward of the Cape, in June last, and passed a few days before with the London and True Briton, bound for ditto.

The Alliance, Delta, from Charante to Dunkirk, is cast away near Andierne, Lower Bretagne, the cargo it is hoped will be saved.

The Austrichien, from Nantz, arrived at Bombay in her way to Chindia, the 23d of June last.

The ship Recovery, Captain Anderson, from Philadelphia for L'Orient, on the 20th September, met with a heavy gale of wind, and was obliged to return to port.

Captain Bantfield, of the Alfred, arrived at Plymouth from New-York, left the Hook the 17th October, had very bad weather, met with some damage; spoke with the Providence, Captain House, from St. Lucia, bound to London, the 13th instant, November, and continued in company with him until the 17th, in long. 12 and 10, and lat. 49 40 north, and parted with him in a very heavy gale, W S W.

The Royal Henry East-Indiaman, from Madras, arrived at Bombay the 14th of February, 1783, and will be sent to China with a cargo.

The Nassau East-Indiaman, returned the 7th of June, 1783, to Bombay, without being able to reach the Island of Johanna; she is to be dispatched to Bengal, after being docked.

The Nancy, Packet, arrived at Bombay the 23d of June, 1783. The March East-Indiaman, failed in company with Sir Edward Hughes, for Madras, the 20th of March 1783.

The Aurora, from London to Gibraltar and Marseilles, put into Ostend the 20th instant, with the loss of an anchor, cable, and sails, and other damage in her rigging.

The Riga, of Amsterdam, Capt. Reyniers, from Cadiz for Ostend, with wool, hides, salt, &c. put into Cowes the 24th instant in distress.

The Orange Tree, Ellis, from London to Cork, was all well the 24th instant, off the Isle of Wight, after being ten days in the north seas.

The Count de Durst, Fournier, for Bourdeaux, and Patriot de Roussier, Fauquart, for Dunkirk, both from Philadelphia; the brig Sophia, Rider, from Antigua; the brig —, Mason, from Georgia; a copper-bottomed sloop Justice, from Granada, and three schooners, one of them from Georgia, for Philadelphia, were all drove on shore near Cape Henlopen.

The Two Friends, Bevan, and Betsey, Brown, from Philadelphia for New York, were driven on shore near Cape May.

The brig, Bird, Wattles, from Port Au Prince for Philadelphia, drove on shore in the Bay, but by cutting away her masts, got off, and is arrived at Reedy Island.

The brig, Ville de Ostend, from Philadelphia for Virginia, is a shore in the Chesapeake.

A brig from St. Kitts for New York, and the brig New York, from Glasgow for Philadelphia and New York, were drove a shore on Long Reach, off Egg harbour.

The above was abstracted from the Philadelphia papers, and happened in consequence of a gale of wind on the 11th of October.

The Embden, Welveren, Elders, from Copenhagen to Ostend, is put into Helvoetsluys by bad weather.

Capt. Murch, of the Garland, arrived at Dartmouth from Newfoundland, spoke the sloop Tommy, from Newfoundland to Pool, in lat. 47 13, lon. 38 33: with her bowsprit gone, her jib and squarefall split, and very leaky.

A letter from Carnarvon, of the 21st instant, mentions the loss of several vessels on that coast, one of which is feared to be the Assistance, Fletcher, that failed from Liverpool for Africa on the 13th instant.

From the London Papers, Nov. 29.

L O N D O N.

Lord Stormont's intended resignation has raised the spirit of Opposition, who now look for the aid of the Earl of Mansfield, Lord Loughborough, and the Scotch Peers. But some consider it as a previous step to a very extraordinary revolution in the Ministry, by which it is expected Lord Thurlow will again have the custody of the Great Seal, and the whole Bedford party will come forward with their interest. *Gen. E. Poff.*

Lord Stormont has certainly signified his intention of opposing the East India bill in the House of Lords, and accordingly has rendered his resignation. *Ibid.*

We are credibly informed, that Lord Mansfield has also expressed his disapprobation of this bill. *Ibid.*

There will certainly be the most powerful opposition to the India-bill in the House of Lords, and betwixt are offered that Administration will lose the question. *Ibid.*

It was yesterday rumoured that Lord Stormont had resigned the Presidency of the Council; but this day the report is, that his Lordship has only signified his intention of resigning; and that he is to be succeeded in that high office by Lord Camden.

The bills brought into Parliament relative to the East-India Company, are said to be the cause of this resignation. *St James's Chron.*

We have authority to assure our readers that the reports which have been in circulation respecting Lord Stormont's resignation of his office as President of the Council, are entirely without foundation, no such measure has as yet taken place, or the remotest intimation given of such an intention. *Eng. Chron.*

Yesterday, a writ of summons passed the Great Seal, for calling up to the House of Peers the Honourable George John Spenser, Viscount Althorpe, by the title of Earl Spenser, in the room of his father.

It is reported, on the Royal Exchange, that two late D—rs, who have disqualified, are to be in the new arrangements; and that one of them will be created a Peer, and the other a Baronet.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 29.

"The general attention has, for the course of the present week, been turned towards the affairs of India. The House of Commons is not more divided in their opinions concerning the expediency of the bill, than private societies. That something ought to be done for India, is generally allowed. The sufferings of the natives are dreadful; and the cruel rapacity of General Matthews has exhibited a recent and lively example of the oppressions that afflict the people of Hindostan. But the great object of apprehension is, that so subtle, and profound, and indefatigable a Minister as Mr Fox, and connected by blood and politics with so many powerful families, should slip the yoke of slavery on the people of Great Britain, by means of

the patronage of India. Those who know India best, are most apprehensive of this dreadful evil; for it is a certain fact, that the disposal of offices, and the power of extorting presents on the most plausible pretences, in India, is a greater political engine than all that is in the power of the Crown (considered separately from the Parliament) of Great Britain. Mr Fox, it is said, if he shall acquire the command of the British possessions in the East, will easily manage those in the West. He will have got, what Archimedes only wanted, his foot upon another world; by which means, he will be enabled to controul this at pleasure. The world has at present an opportunity of contemplating the truth of what has been so well illustrated by Montesquieu, that virtue is the great principle and spring of free governments. The people of England are afraid to trust that additional power, which the exigencies of their affairs require, into the hands of King, Ministers, or Parliament. It is impossible for human ingenuity to make up the disadvantage and loss arising from the defect of integrity; distance, and a profusion of treasure, it is much to be feared, will yet set all European laws at defiance in Hindostan, and the attempt or pretext to extend liberty to our dependencies abroad, may only serve to destroy it at home. As to the conduct of Mr Fox, who is universally considered as the moving principle of the present Administration, money, necessary as he is, is not his object; the love of fame is his ruling passion. And when we consider this, and also that he has some reason to suspect, that he is not the choice of the interior Cabinet, it is probable that he will endeavour to build, as he has founded, his political power on the favour of the people.

"There was nothing that struck me so much in the House of Commons, on Thursday evening, as the anxiety which Mr Fox discovered to convince the citizens of London, that their Charter, and various privileges and immunities, would not in the least be affected by the bill pending in Parliament, concerning India affairs. As this matter has not been represented in its full force, in any of our London papers, I shall give you a brief account of it. Having spoken for two hours, and near an half, with infinite clearness and rapidity, he said, there was one material particular, to which he must yet beg leave to call the attention of the House. As he pronounced these words, he seemed at a loss to recollect what that important particular was. He had let it down in his mind as important, but he seemed not to recollect what it was. He paused for full two minutes, laying his hand on his forehead—at last he came out with it; and spoke long and warmly on the subject of the perfect security of the citizens of London, to whom, and his own constituents of Westminster, he paid many compliments.

"In the Gallery of the House of Commons on Thursday, I happened to sit close to a Gentleman of the army from Ireland, who told me, that the chief men, even among the Volunteers, were for peace and concord with England."

Extract of another letter from London, Nov. 29.

"You will of course have seen by the debates of the House of Commons, that Mr Secretary Fox has not met with so general a support as he expected, upon introducing, and carrying through the House, his famous bill, for the better regulation of East-India affairs, and if opposition, already too formidable, to be contemned, gather the strength they expect to receive before the close of next week, it will be far from a clear case, that the bill will be carried into a law. Indeed, if the assurances of those who pretend to be in the secrets of the state, may be taken, the measure itself was far from having the approbation of the whole of the cabinet, as will appear when the bill comes to be discussed in the upper House, should it ever even find its way there, which many are much disposed to doubt, notwithstanding a commission of bankrupt has been taken out against the East-India Company, and assignees determined upon, under a pretence of appointing a Supreme Council for the better regulating their affairs for the purpose of seizing upon their estates and effects, both at home and abroad.

"Lord North was by no means so warm in the support he gave the bill on Thursday last, as his friends expected he would have been; and it is confidently asserted, in some particular circles, that he would have been too ill to have attended at all, if he had not been called upon in an unexpected visit, by his brother Secretary, and taken by the hand to the House; not that the Noble Lord is supposed to be disaffected to the business, but rather inclined to leave his more enterprising friend to steer the vessel through a sea he had often explored, but never dared to venture on.

"Should the East India bill find its way through the Commons, the Duke of Richmond is expected to be one of the foremost in opposing it in the Lords, his Grace having long made himself master of the Company's affairs, and of all men in that august assembly, Lord Loughborough excepted, the best qualified to speak on the subject. But if a very recent report is to be given credit to, the assistance of that noble and learned Lord will not be lent to Ministry on the occasion. The report here alluded to is, that a treaty of friendship is on the tapis, and a coalition about to take place between Mr Secretary Fox and Lord T——w, who in that case is to resume the Seal. This, however, you must not receive as an event by any means certain of taking place. It is the rumour of the day, and as such you have it.

"There is, nevertheless, another report afloat, as unlikely on the face of it as the above, and much more within the pale of probability, and that is, that Earl M——d, and his Lordship's nephew, Viscount S——t, have signified their determination of opposing the East India bill, and have expressed their intention of so doing to their Sovereign. This, no doubt, appears, upon the first blush of it, as a matter of surprise; but this you may depend upon, that the Marquis of G——m is one of those that have mentioned the circumstance.

"Opposition are indefatigably employing themselves in increasing their number, against the going into a committee on the East India bill, when they mean most vigorously to oppose the motion for the Speaker's leaving the chair. Mr P——t gives out, that they may expect a reinforcement of at least thirty or forty members, and a much stronger one upon the third reading of the bill."

Extract of a third letter from London, Nov. 29.

"I am sorry to inform you, that some wrong-headed Proprietors of East India stock, have this day circulated a report, that secret instructions should be sent to the Governors in the East, recommending to them to use their interest with the army, for the purpose of disputing the possession of the landed property with Government; it is unnecessary to make any comment upon this, but it surely behoves every friend to the prosperity of the British empire, to bring to punishment any man who dare at this period, endeavour to kindle a rebellion on the continent of Asia."

A friend from London informs us, that no Minister face the revolution, acted with such undaunted spirit as Mr Fox, in bringing before Parliament his Regulating bill, and declaring in the House of Commons, that should the bill be negatived, the Treasury ought to issue an extent against the Company for the debt due by them to the revenue. A more dictatorial expression never came from a Minister. It was censured by Mr Fox's best friends as indiscreet, and how it came not to be answered upon in debate is unaccountable.

Last Friday night was married at Carron-Hall, Stirling,shire, Dr James Deans to Miss Dundas, youngest daughter of Thomas Dundas of Fingask, Esq.

On Wednesday the 26th ult. died at Glenlyon House, John Campbell, Esq. of Glenlyon.

About eight days ago, as a man belonging to Dingwall was going home from his harvest, he was stop at the wood of Inchoch (distant four miles from Aberdeen) by two young fellows, one of whom presented a pistol to his breast, and demanded his money, which he gave them, in amount 16s. along with his clothes. The poor fellow went after them entreating of them to return his clothes, when one of the fellows turned about and discharged a pistol at him, but luckily the ball did no mischief. The villains have not been heard of since.

In the night betwixt Friday and Saturday last, an out-house at Powe's hall was broke into and several articles stolen from thence. (For particulars see an advertisement in this night's paper).

On Thursday last the Rev. Mr Lapsley was ordained minister of Campsie.

By order of the General Meeting of the Musical Society, the Weekly Concerts are to begin half an hour past six o'clock on the evening.

The Brethren of the Thistle are desired to meet in the Lodge-Room, foot of Carrubber's Close, on Friday next, at seven o'clock in the evening.

Extract of a letter from Ferret, Nov. 23.

"At the fair here, Wednesday last, the demand for black cattle exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine; but such was the scarcity of them, that half the buyers were not served to their liking.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in New York to his friend in Glasgow, dated Oct. 9th 1783.

"The settlement of Port Roseway, (alias Shelburne) Nova Scotia, is amazing flourishing.—Could you believe that in five months after the arrival at that place of about 6000 persons, numbers of whom were poor enough, that now upwards of 600 framed houses, besides several hundred of block huts, &c. are already finished; and before Christmas 1000 good substantial dwellings will be there erected;—13000 inhabitants sometime ago on the spot, and thirty sail with many thousands on board now going, and many more will follow at the general evacuation—more money with them than one half of the States can produce. A settlement at St John's River is also in a very rapid way, the back lands there are preferable, 'tis said, to the other (Port Roseway),—but the latter harbour is the best in this part of the world, and its trade in consequence must excel.

"The rage here is for Nova Scotia, on account of the persecuting spirit of the Americans; not less than 30,000 souls have already emigrated, and when the fleets now preparing to sail for that quarter, near 30,000 will have left this place."

"Numbers from the country have got aboard, but many many thousands more would cheerfully go, could they get the Royal Bounty given to those only who were twelve months within these lines."

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND.

Nov. 11. John of Dundee, Wrotham, from Petersburg, for London.

12. Dundee of ditto, Robson, from ditto, for Dundee, with flax.

14. Adventure of Leith, Thomson, from Memel, for Dundee.

Peggy of Kirkcaldy, Bert, from ditto, for Kirkcaldy, logs.

ELPHORE, Nov. 15. Wind, W. S. W. WAL. WOOD.

A D O G.

STRAYED from Haddington Close, Canongate, on Saturday evening, the 22d current,

A SMALL-MALAGA DOG, of a dark brown colour, with light-coloured breast, yellow feet; and long yellow ears, one eye black, and the other blue. Answers to the name of MARGUERITE.—Whoever brings the said dog to the Countess of Cathness, Napier House, Abbey Court, shall receive Half a Guinea reward. And if the dog is found in the possession of any person after this public notice, that person will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour.

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OR MEMORANDUM REPOSITORY for the Year 1784.

Designed as an useful Register for business and Amusements. Embellished with elegant Engravings of all the fashionable Head Dresses, &c. &c.; and two very elegant patterns, one for a Lady's Muslin, to be wrought in colours; the other for a Gentleman's Ruffie.

Containing, besides 32 double pages of ruled paper, Receipts for 1784: a Table of the Sun's rising and setting every third day; New and full Moons, &c.; Holidays and Birth-days; Abstract of the late window act; a Table of Interest; a Table of the Roads; a very correct Marketing Table; Answers to the last year's Enigmas and Rebuses; New Enigmas; Original Pieces on miscellaneous subjects; The favourite New Songs sung at Vauxhall and Ranelagh; New Country Dances for 1784; Fares of the Chairmen of Newcastle; Places where chairmen stand with their chairs; Births of the Sovereigns of Europe.

NEWCASTLE: Printed by T. Saint, for J. Whitefield, Newcastle: M. Creech, Mr Elliot, and Pat. Anderson, Edinburgh.

SALE OF WAX CANDLES,
At Mrs Waterston's Warehouse, Lawn-market,
Edinburgh.
JUST now come to hand, a large quantity of all the different sizes of
Wax Candles, of the very best quality and colour, at 3s. 6d. per lb.;
also Wax and Common Flambeaux, Bleached Wax, &c. at the lowest
prices.—Allowance given to those who take quantities.
Where likewise may be had, Juniper's Patent Essence of Peppermint,
in bottles, at 1s. 3d. each.
N.B. The highest price given for quantities of Bees Wax or Candle
Ends.

TO BE SOLD by public roup on Monday the 8th December current,
at 11 o'clock forenoon, at the warehouse of James Pillans and
Co. Leith.

A Parcel of Damaged Flax, Hemp, Codilla,
Biffles, and Deals, landed out of the Mary and Michael, John Pen-
dleton master, from St Peterburgh.
The goods to be seen on Saturday, and on the morning of the day
of sale.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of WILLIAM GENTLE, tenant in Burnside of
Aberdeen, who have not yet produced their grounds of debt to the
trustees on his estate, are desired to lodge the same, with affidavits on
the verity thereof, with James Chrystal writer in Stirling, factor for
said trustees, betwixt and the first day of January next, in order to their
being ranked on his funds: With certification to those who fail, that
they will not afterwards be received, but struck off from having any
share in the funds to be divided.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

UPON the application of KENNETH MACKENZIE, merchant
and manufacturer in Aberdeen, with the concurrence of Messrs. Edie
and Laird, merchants in London, and Thomas Forbes, merchant in
Aberdeen, his Creditors; the Court of Session this day, sequestrated
the whole estate, real and personal, belonging to the said Kenneth
Mackenzie, wherever situated, and appointed his Creditors to meet
at Aberdeen, within the house of Alexander Macon, vintner there,
upon the 10th December current, at 12 o'clock noon, in order to name
an interim factor upon the said sequestrated estate, in terms of the
statute past in last session of Parliament; of which this public notice is
given, when it is expected all concerned will attend.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of Mr SHARPE of Hoddum are desired immediately
to lodge their grounds of debt, with oaths on the verity, in the
hands of Mr William Keith accountant in Edinburgh, the trustee for
the creditors, in order that a dividend may be made as soon as possible.

Ware-room and Dwelling-Houses in Edinburgh,
TO BE SOLD.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in
Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 13th day of January next, betwixt
the hours of five and six afternoon, the following SUBJECTS lying in
the city of Edinburgh, viz.

That LARGE NEW WARE-ROOM, 20 feet by 19, fronting the
High-street of Edinburgh, being the first flat of that new tenement of land
opposite to Blackfriars Wynd, together with the Dwelling-house ad-
joining thereto, consisting of three good rooms and a kitchen, and other
conveniences, all possessed by William Coupar upholsterer in Edinburgh,
which were formerly let at 35 l. Sterling yearly, but have been let in
tack to Mr Coupar for these seven years for 30 l. as the landlord was
to be kept free of repairs. The tack expires at Whitfunday first. To-
gether with the Small House entering by three steps from Morrison's
Close, and Cellar thereto belonging, presently let at 31. 10 s. Sterling
yearly.

As also, That ATTIC STOREY of said new land, consisting of four
rooms, two of which front the street, and two look towards the north;
with the garrets above the same, which were formerly let for 9 l. Ster-
ling, but have been let in tack to said William Coupar for these seven
years past at 71. 10 s. yearly; which likewise expires at Whitfunday
first.—These subjects are insured in the Friendly Insurance Office, and
the premiums paid up.

As also, That DWELLING-HOUSE, GARRET, and CELLAR,
in Paterson's Court, presently possessed by James Stalker schoolmaster
in Edinburgh, consisting of five rooms and a kitchen, which were for-
merly let at 21 l. Sterling, but have been let in tack to Mr Stalker for
20 l. which tack likewise expires at Whitfunday first.

The articles of roup, and conditions of sale, to be seen in the hands
of Alexander Thomson writer, Fowles's Close; to whom any person
inclining to make a private bargain may apply.

FOR SALE,

In ALEXANDER BRUCE'S Building-Yard at
Dyfarth.

A NEW SHIP,

Upwards of two hundred tons, carpenter's
measure, calculated to carry a great burden.

For particulars apply to the builder.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

THE DILIGENCE,

PHILIP BUTLER Master,

Now lying at the birth in Leith harbour tak-
ing in goods for London, and will sail on Sat-
urday next, to be depended on.

For freight, apply to the Master, or to An-
drew Gaffels shipmaster in Leith.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,

THE FRIENDSHIP,

DONALD DENON Master,

For GEORGE RITCHIE,

Lying at Hoare's Wharf taking in goods, and
will sail the 15th December 1783, to be de-
pended on.

FOR LONDON,

THE LOVELY MARY,

WILLIAM BEATSON Master,

Lying in Leith Harbour, taking in goods,
and sails first favourable opportunity of wind
and weather.

The Master to be spoke with at the Ex-
change Coffeehouse, at 'Change hours,
Mornings and evenings on board the ship, or
at his house in Queen Street, Leith.

N.B. The above ship has neat accommodations for passengers, and
the best of usage may be depended on.

For Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Martha Brae, and Montego
Bay, Jamaica.

The Ship MINERVA,

ROBERT SPEARS Master,

Is now ready to take on board goods at Greenock,
and will positively sail by the 20th December, wind
and weather serving.

N.B. The above ship will take in goods for King-
ston and Morant Bay, Jamaica, and for any one of the
Leeward Islands, if encouraging freight offers.

For freight or passage apply to Messrs. Macleans, Mackay, and Com-
pany, Glasgow, or the master at Greenock.

ROXBURGHSHIRE LAND TAX.

ALL such persons as have not yet paid the Cess due by them for
June and September 1783, are requested to pay the same im-
mediately to the Collector at Jedburgh, where he attends every Sat-
urday.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

A LEASE for two Years from Whitfunday
next, of the delightful Villa called the GROVE, at Foun-
tain-Bridge, with the adjoining Pleasure Ground, Garden, Walks, and
Inclosures. The entry to be at or before Whitfunday next.—For par-
ticulars, enquire at Alexander Forbes writer in Edinburgh.
The premises will be open for inspection every day, from ten fore-
noon to two o'clock.

FRUIT TREES from the SOUTH OF FRANCE.

IT being now the season for planting Fruit Trees, the Public are here-
by acquainted, that an assortment of the choicest kinds of Peaches,
Nectarines, Apricots, Plumbs, Pears, Apples, Nefliers, Amandiers,
Peachers, Nains a metre en Pots, Plants de Ralpins des Espèces les
plus exquises pour la Table, Murriers Bouges et Blancs, Ainsie que Mu-
riers de la Chine, Maronniers, Chataigniers et Figueiers, are just now
imported to London from the South of France. The Noblemen and
Gentlemen, who are curious in the cultivation of fruit-trees, and who
wishing to procure the best species of fruit, may be desirous of making
a trial, are requested to send their orders for what they want of the
proposed collection, which must be peculiarly estimable in this country,
as it consists of the choicest assortments imported from the best nurseries
in the most celebrated Provinces of France, viz. Dauphiné, Burgundy,
Orleans, Touraine, and the Isle of France. This undertaking, establish-
ed at Knightbridge, near London, will be conducted by a gentleman
corresponding with the proprietors of the most eminent foreign nur-
series, who will give every necessary information to the purchasers rela-
tive to the best manner of cultivating the various species of the above-
mentioned Fruit-Trees, so as to produce the most abundant crop of
rich and high-flavoured fruit. Those persons who wish to secure any
quantity, are requested to transmit their orders as soon as possible, by
letter addressed to F. Baldwin, to be left at Mr Bride's baker at Knight-
bridge. It may not here be improper to observe, that the Peaches, A-
pricots, and Plumbs, now imported, are principally of the earliest
growth, and consequently best adapted to the nature of this climate;
besides, there are some few which ripen later, and are proper for hot-
houses; or walls of a good exposition. The Pear and Apple Trees are
of the choicest kinds for the table; and have this advantage, that the
Pears being grafted on the French quince, and the Apples on Paradise
stocks, generally produce immediately, if on a good soil; while those
which are grafted in this country on crab stocks run all to wood, and the
pear trees seldom bear fruit until they are eight or ten years old, and
frequently later.—Moreover, it is well known, that the fruit-trees in
this country, which originally came from France, are greatly degen-
erated, inasmuch, that, in the colder countries, we know from expe-
rience, that we drink no such cider now as formerly.
Orders from Scotland and Ireland will be duly attended to, provided
that the person have a correspondent in London to pay for the goods.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, December 2. 1783.

By order of the Hon. Commissioners of Excise.

ON FRIDAY the 12th of December instant, at twelve o'clock noon,
there will be exposed to SALE by public auction, at the Excise
Warehouse at LEITH, (pursuant to act of Parliament), the following
Quantities of TEA, seized and condemned as forfeited, viz.

	Per lb.
1000 lbs. of BLACK TEA, contained in boxes, appraised at 6 s. 3 d.	at 6 s.
150 lbs. of ditto, do.	at 6 s.
78 lbs. of ditto, contained in bags and other packages, at 5 s. 9 d.	at 5 s.
162 lbs. of ditto, ditto, at 5 s.	at 4 s.
580 lbs. of ditto, ditto, at 4 s.	at 3 s. 6 d.
99 lbs. of ditto, ditto, at 3 s. 6 d.	at 3 s.
230 lbs. of ditto, ditto, at 3 s.	

Together with any other packages that shall have arrived before the
day of sale.

The goods, which will be put up in lots, and the conditions of sale
to be seen at the above-mentioned warehouse, on the day preceding,
and the morning of the day of sale.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDIN. NOV. 25. 1783.

By Order of the Hon. Commissioners of Excise,

THERE will be exposed to sale, by public auction, in the hall of
the Excise Office, in Edinburgh, on Friday the 5th of December
next, at twelve o'clock noon.

Several Parcels of Black and Green Tea, Coffee Berries, Foreign
Brandy, Rum, and Geneva; Spruce Beer, Aquaviva, Starch, Soap,
Candles, Tallow, Molasses, Utensils and Materials for making candles;
and the Materials of Small Stills, and Utensils for Distillation, lately
condemned as forfeited before his Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

The conditions of sale, and the goods, to be seen at the Excise Of-
fice in Edinburgh, and Excise Warehouse of Leith, on the day pre-
ceding, and morning of the day of sale.

JUDICIAL SALE

The Lands and Estate of COLDINGKNOWS.

As some persons were not prepared for the Sale this Day,
it was adjourned till Friday.

THE Sale is to proceed peremptorie on Friday next, the 5th current,
between the hours of four and six afternoon, within the Parlia-
ment or New Session House of Edinburgh; whereof all concerned are
desired to take notice.

The articles of roup, rental, and conditions of sale, are in the custody
of Mr Alex. Stevenson depute-clerk of Session; and copies of the rental
and conditions, with the plan of the grounds, may be seen in the hands
of Thomas Cockburn writer to the signet.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, within the Parliament or New Session-house of E-
dinburgh, upon the 10th December current, between the hours of
four and five afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of DUNNASKINE,
which belonged to the deceased John Shaw of Dunnaskine, lying in the
parishes of Coylton and Dalmellington, and county of Ayr.

The proven yearly rent of these

lands is,	£. 141 0 0
Deduce one-fifth for teind, the pro- prietor not having right to the	
teinds,	£. 28 0 0
Public burdens,	12 7 2-12ths

Free rent, £. 111 17 4 10-12ths |

Upset-price whereof, at twenty-two years
purchase,

£. 2461 2 10 4-12ths

Add, value of free teind at five years
purchase, after deducting minister's sit-
pends, &c.

94 4 1 2-12ths

Total proven value of property-lands,

£. 2555 6 1 6-12ths

Feudalties payable yearly from certain
subjects lying in the town of Dalmel-
lington, feued to Robert Macgill and
Gilbert Macwhirter, 7 l. 10 s. Ster-
ling, which, valued at twenty-five years
purchase, is

37 10 0

Total proven-value of the lands under
sale,

£. 2592 16 11 6-12ths

The lands are situated in the heart of a fine country, and capable of
great improvement.

The title-deeds and articles of sale may be seen in the hands of
John Buchan writer to the signet, or John Callender depute-clerk of
Session.

**To Farmers, Graziers, and other Dealers in Black Cattle and
Sheep.**

THOSE parts of the Estate of ABERTARFF, in the county of In-
verness, comprehending the district from the water of Tariff and
Garrison of Fort Augustus, to the march with Invergarry, on both sides
the water of Oich, being at present out of lease, are to be LET, and
entered to at the term of next Whitfunday, either in whole or by such
lots or divisions, and for such terms of endurance as may be agreed on,
not exceeding 19 years.

The estate consists of the following farms and grazings, viz. Inth-
nacardoch, with the grazings of Glentarf; Coulachy and Kytrie, with
their extensive grazings, to the top of the hill of Corryarrick; the two
Aberchaladers, with the grazings of Glenbuck; the lands of Leck, A-
chandarrochs, Petmean and Camgaddy, with their respective grazings.

The lower grounds are warm and kindly for croft, and there is a
lime quarry in the heart of the estate. They are remarkable safe win-
terings for black cattle, with a great extent of pasture in the higher
grounds, calculated either for black cattle or sheep. There is a ready
communication to the fourth country markets by the military road pass-
ing through the estate, by which the droves from Sky and Kintail, and
other northern districts, are driven to the southward; and three annual
trysts have lately been established at Fort Augustus.

Such as intend to become tacksmen, may transmit their proposals in
writing, betwixt and the 20th January next, specifying the particular
lands they offer for, with the rent and terms of endurance of the lease
they desire, to Major James Frazer of Belladrum, by Inverness, or to
James Frazer writer to the signet at Edinburgh; and their offers shall
be determined on betwixt and 10th of February next; such as are not
then accepted of, will be concealed if required.—It is expected that the
proposals will specify what rent will be given for a seven or nine years
lease; and how much more upon any longer endurance, not exceeding
19 years.

PRICE FURTHER REDUCED.

Judicial Sale adjourned to Wednesday 10th December 1783.

BY authority of the Court of Session, there are to be exposed to SALE
by way of public roup, within the Parliament or New Session-House
of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 10th of December 1783, betwixt
the hours of three and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the
bills,

THE REMAINING PART of the SUBJECTS which belonged to
WILLIAM TAYLOR, late writer in Edinburgh.

**THE TOWN and LANDS of SOUTHFOOD, alias SOUTH-
FIELD,** and whole pertinents thereof, lying within the parish and
regality of Dumfriesshire, and Sheriffdom of Fife.

These Lands hold of the Crown. The free yearly rent of the flock,
after all deductions, is proven to be

£. 252 5 5 6-12ths.

Exclusive of the lime-quarry, which is proven
to be worth of yearly rent,

£. 20 0 0

And the proven free teind of these lands is

£. 2 5 6 1-12th.

The proven free rent of flock and teind,

£. 264 10 11 7-12ths.

THE SUPERIORITY of the KIRKLANDS of COUPAR, and o-
thers, lying within the parish of Coupar, and thire of Fife, holding blench
of the Crown. The annual feu-duty payable out of these lands to the su-
perior is two-pence Sterling yearly, the double thereof at the entry of
each heir, and 20 l. Sterling at the entry of each singular successor. The
valued rent is 264 l. Scots.

¶ The lands of Southfodd, along with the above Superiority, make
up a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament in the coun-
ty of Fife, and are now to be exposed to sale in one lot, at the re-
duced price of 4,500 l. Sterling.

The articles of roup, &c. will be seen in the hands of Mr Alexander
Ross depute-clerk of session.

LANDS IN ROXBURGHSHIRE,

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house,
Edinburgh, upon Friday the 19th day of December next, betwixt
the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon.

All and whole these Seven Husband Lands of the Town and Lands of
EILDON, commonly called GREENWELLS, lying in the parish of
Melrose, and county of Roxburgh. They consist of about 350 acres of
arable land, complete inclosed, and subdivided into suitable parks,
which are well watered, and sheltered with belts of planting; besides a
large plantation of thriving firs, containing about 80 acres.

The lands have, for several years past, been in the natural possession
of the proprietor, who has been at considerable pains and expence in
improving them with lime and marle, for which the soil is well adapted;
and as they lie along the great turnpike from Edinburgh, by Lauder,
Melrose, and Jedburgh, the access to manure is now become easy.

For further particulars apply to William Riddell writer to the signet,
in whose hands the title-deeds and conditions of sale may be seen, and
with whom, or Alexander Mein at Greenwells, the proprietor, persons
willing to make a private bargain may commune.

Mr Mein will show the grounds.

SALE OF LANDS

IN THE COUNTIES OF WIGTON AND KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

TO be sold by voluntary roup, within the British Coffeehouse, Edin-
burgh, upon Wednesday the 28th of January next, betwixt five
and six afternoon, The following LANDS, belonging to Nathaniel
Agnew of Ochiltree, Esq; lying in the shewartry of Kirkcubright, viz.

PARCEL I. The Lands of Cairloch, Craigour, and Blackmark, lying
in the parish of Dalry, at present in the proprietor's natural possession.
When last in lease, these lands were let at 120 l. Sterling.

II. The Lands of Fingland, in the same parish, presently under lease
for 18 years to run from Whitfunday 1784, at the rent of 70 l. Sterling.
These two parcels hold blench of the Crown, and are valued in the
cess-books 400 l. Scots.

III. The Lands of Cornharrow and Corbie, in the same parish
at present under lease for 18 years to run from Whitfunday 1784,
at the rent of 45 l. Sterling. These lands hold blench of the Crown, and
are rated in the cess-books at 150 Scots.

AS ALSO,

TO be SOLD by public roup, upon Wednesday the 17th of February
next, within the house of James McColm vintner in Wigton, at four
o'clock afternoon, the following LANDS belonging to Mr Agnew,
lying in the shire of Wigton, viz.

PARCEL I. The Lands of CHANG, in the parish of Mochrum,
under lease for 18 years from Whitfunday 1784, at the rent of 44 l.
Sterling; holding blench of the Crown, and rated in the cess-books at
133 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots of valuation.

II. The Lands of ALTIERY, in the same parish, under lease at
45 l. Sterling, which expires at Whitfunday 1786. These lands hold
blench of the Crown, and are valued at 93 l. Scots.

III. The Lands of CULMALZIE and KIRRIELIAN, in the
parish of Kirkcubright, paying at present 115 l. Sterling of rent, by two
leases, which expire in 1784 and 1786. These lands hold feu of
the Crown, for payment of 11. 4 s. 6 d. Sterling, and are rated
at 153 l. 18 s. 8 d. Scots valued rent. They are completely inclosed
and subdivided. There are houses on the lands for two separate farms,
in good order.

IV. The Lands of AIRLIE, lying contiguous to Culmalzie, in
the same parish, under lease to run for seventeen years from Whit-
funday 1784, at the rent of 40 l. Sterling, holden feu of the Crown
for payment of 11 s. 3 d. 8-12ths Sterling yearly, and are rated in the
cess-books at 76 l. 16 s. Scots.

The whole lands are improvable. Chang and Altieri lie conven-
ient for improvement by lime and shells from the adjacent Bay of Loch
Culmalzie and Kirrielian lie near the burgh of Wigton, and the harbour
of Bladenock, where lime and shells are to be easily had.—There have
been considerably advanced rents offered for these lands.

For further particulars, apply to William Macneil writer in Wig-
ton, or to Archibald Tod writer to the signet, Edinburgh, who will
show the title-deeds, the current leases, and a plan of the lands, and
to whom any person wanting to know the upset prices, or inclining to
make a private bargain may apply.